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MONDAY, *June* 18. 1770. [NUMB. 1812.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

In COUNCIL, *12th June*, 1770.

ORDERED, That *William Brattle*, *James Bowdoin*, *James Otis*, *Royall Tyler*, *James Pitts*, *Samuel Dexter*, and *Joſhua Henſhaw*, Eſqrs. be a Committee to preſent the following Addreſs to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

To the HONORABLE

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq;

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The ADDRESS of His Majeſty's COUNCIL of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your HONOR,

IT would give us great pleaſure to proceed upon the public buſineſs agreeable to the recommendation in your Honor's Speech, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion; But as in conſequence of a motion made in Council, that your Honor ſhould be requeſted to adjourn the General Court to Boſton, you informed the Board you could not do it conſiſtent with your Inſtructions, it is firſt incumbent on us to obſerve, that the Province Charter ordains "that the Governor for the time being ſhall have *full power and authority* from time to time, *as he ſhall judge neceſſary*, to adjourn, prorogue and diſſolve the Great and General Court."—This power is a full power: it is wholly in the Governor; and to be exerciſed as he ſhall judge neceſſary. It cannot therefore be ſubject to the controul of Inſtructions. Such a power and ſuch a ſubjection of it are incompatible. The moment it is ſo ſubjected, it ceaſes to be a full power; and the Governor is no longer the judge with regard to the exerciſe of it. It is therefore a palpable contradiction to ſuppoſe it under ſuch a controul: and in fact (judging of it by the Charter only) it is controlable by nothing but the convenience and ſafety of the General Court, and the general utility of the Province. For thoſe Ends that power was lodged by the Crown, excluſive of itſelf, in the Governor ſolely.—It is true that no mention is made of the Place of ſuch adjournment or prorogation: The ſame is alſo true as to time: but they are both neceſſarily included in the idea of adjourning and proroguing: and if theſe laſt be wholly and excluſively in the Governor, which is very evident, the time and place muſt be alſo.

There is nothing abſurd or unreaſonable in this conſtruction of the above-cited clauſe of the Charter (for it is impoſſible in the nature of things that the Crown at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues ſhould be able underſtandingly, and with a knowledge of preſent circumſtances, upon which the fitneſs of ſuch a meaſure depends, to exert that power.—It is therefore fit and neceſſary that ſuch excluſive power ſhould be veſted in its Repreſentative here. And the ſaid clauſe does in fact make ſuch an inveſtiture.

It cannot be ſaid, that "this ſole power is intended for no other purpoſe than to exclude both the other Branches of the Court from any ſhare in it," becauſe there is not a word in the Charter, that even intimates ſuch an intention: And becauſe the clauſe giving the power is expreſſed in terms veſting that Power ſolely and excluſively in the Governor.

With regard to the convening the General Court, the Charter ordains and grants, "that there ſhall and may be convened, held and kept by the Governor for the time being, upon every laſt Wedneſday in the month of May, every year forever, and at all ſuch other times as the Governor ſhall think fit and appoint, a Great and General Court."

The time of convening in May is fixt, and therefore not alterable by Inſtructions. Other times of convening are to be ſuch as the Governor ſhall think fit. He is made the judge of the fitneſs of ſuch other times: which therefore in regard to time excludes the controul of Inſtructions. As to place although the Charter be ſilent, the convening muſt have relation to place as well as time: the right of judging of the latter, implies the ſame right in reſpect to the former: and the reaſons for both are the ſame, as well as for the adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the Court, which, 'tis evident are excluſively in the Governor. The power is the ſame as to all thoſe particulars; and it is fit it ſhould be ſo: for the Governor being in the Province muſt have the beſt opportunities of knowing what the general convenience, ſafety and utility require: it muſt be reaſonable therefore to ſuppoſe, that ſuch an excluſive power was intended by the Charter to be lodged in him; and in fact it is by the ſaid clauſes very perſpicuouſly ſo lodged.—Hence it is (admitting the act for eſtabliſhing the form of the writ for calling a General Court to be out of the queſtion) that after long experience had determined Boſton to be the moſt convenient and fit place for the meeting of the General Court, all the Governors of the Province, except Mr. BURNET, from the date of the Charter to the laſt year, have convened the General Court at Boſton, excepting in a few caſes, wherein the ſafety of the General Court, or the public utility made it proper to convene the Court elſewhere: And in thoſe caſes the removals of the Court were juſtified by the reſpective reaſons for them. "The power of calling Parliaments in England, as to preciſe time, place and duration, is certainly a Prerogative of the King, but ſtill with this truſt, that it ſhall be made uſe of for the good of the Nation, as the exigencies of the times and variety of occaſions ſhall require." The power of calling the General Court, in like manner for the good of the Province, is by the Charter veſted in the Governor for the time being. But conſidering the ſeveral acts of the General Court, whereby a Court-houſe, which has been ſeveral times rebuilt for accommodating the General Court, and a commodious and elegant Dwelling-houſe and other accommodations for the reſidence of the King's Governor, have been provided at Boſton at a great public expence—Conſidering alſo the act "for eſtabliſhing the form of the Writ and Precept for calling a Great and General Court," whereby it appears, that in the Writ, Precept and Return, the Town-Houſe in Boſton is mentioned to be the place, where the General Court is appointed to be convened, held and kept—The proceedings alſo of Governor SHUTE and the Aſſembly in 1721, whereby it appears the Governor declared, that the adjournment from Boſton ſhould not be drawn into precedent; and a Reſolve was paſſed by the whole Court, validating and confirming the Acts of that Court: Which proceedings clearly manifeſt their apprehenſion that Boſton was the place eſtabliſhed by law for the Governor's convening and holding the General Court—When theſe Acts are conſidered, if they do not amount to a ſtrictly legal eſtabliſhment of the Place of convening and holding the General Court, they at leaſt furniſh (in our humble opinion) a rule by which the Governor ought to conduct himſelf in that regard; and from which he may not depart, but in caſes of exigency.

When exigencies happen, of which every one can judge, they afford a ſufficient reaſon for deviating from the rule, and the deviation will not nor can be complained of.

Governor BURNET's conduct in convening the General Court out of Boſton, cannot be deemed an acknowledged or conſtitutional precedent to juſtify a ſimilar conduct: becauſe it was not acquieſced in, but remonſtrated againſt, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives: and becauſe it was not founded on the only reaſon, on which the Prerogative of the Crown can be juſtly founded, the Good of the Community.

In Governor BELCHER's time, when in conſequence of Inſtructions he removed the General Court to Saliſbury, the removal was "for the more convenient carrying into execution a Commiſſion for ſettling the line between this Province and New-Hampſhire."

Here convenience was the reaſon for the removal. It was convenient that the Aſſemblies of both Provinces, which were then under the adminiſtration of the ſame Governor, ſhould be as near each other as might be, for effecting the ſettlement of the line between the two Provinces: and it was not only convenient, but the general Good of both required ſuch a ſettlement.

So long as Prerogative is exerciſed for the real good of the community, which the community muſt feel, and will always acknowledge, it is ſeldom examined, whether that exerciſe be ſtrictly legal or not: But that omiſſion does not take away the right of examining, whenever Prerogative is exerciſed for a different purpoſe.

In the preſent caſe, when every reaſon, ariſing from convenience, ſafety and utility, demonſtrates and urges the fitneſs of the Court's ſitting in Boſton, the convening and keeping it elſewhere, contrary to the mind of the two Houſes, and the Province in general, we humbly apprehend is an exerciſe of the Prerogative, if not againſt law, yet certainly againſt ancient uſage, and unwarranted by the reaſon which ſupports all Prerogative, namely, the public good.

We are ſenſible "the Governor is ſervant of the King, and by his commiſſion is to govern the Province according to Charter, and according to ſuch inſtructions as he ſhall from time to time receive from the King." Thoſe Inſtructions however muſt be underſtood to be ſuch as do not militate with, or in any degree vacate, the Charter, otherwiſe the Charter would be annihilable at pleaſure: From whence it would follow, that it neither was, nor is in the power of the Crown to grant any Charter whatever, veſting in the grantees any durable privileges, much leſs ſuch as are granted by the Charter of this Province, which are perpetual. But we hold it to be clear law, that the Crown had and hath ſuch a power: And it is equally clear, that their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors did, by their Charter, in the third year of their Reign, grant to the Inhabitants of this Province, and to their Succeſſors thenceforth forever, all the powers and privileges in the ſaid Charter mentioned: One of which is, that the Governor for the time being ſhall convene, adjourn, prorogue, and diſſolve the General Court, as in the two clauſes above quoted: Which clauſes for the reaſons aforeſaid, we humbly apprehend veſt in the Governor for the benefit of the ſaid Inhabitants an excluſive right for thoſe purpoſes: and therefore that no Inſtructions can ſupercede or controul that right, which is a beneficiary grant to the people, without injuring them, and ſo far vacating the Charter.—Your Honor has obſerved very juſtly "that his Majeſty never intended his Inſtructions ſhould ſupercede or controul the Law." This is and muſt be true alſo with reſpect to the Charter: becauſe it is the great law of the Conſtitution, and is the foundation of all the Laws of the Province; and becauſe his Majeſty is juſt; has a paternal affection for his people; and never intended his Inſtructions ſhould ſubject them to any unneceſſary Inconvenience, much leſs infringe their Rights.

WE therefore earneſtly requeſt, that for his Majeſty's ſervice, the eaſe and happineſs of your Honor's adminiſtration, the convenience of the General Court, the utility and ſatisfaction of the Province in general, in purſuance of the intention and ſpirit of divers Acts and Laws of the Province, purſuant to the uſage (under both Charters) of more than a hundred years ſtanding, but more eſpecially purſuant to the full and excluſive Powers veſted in the Governor by the preſent Charter, your Honor will pleaſe to adjourn or prorogue the Great and General Court to its ancient and conſtitutional place, the Town-Houſe in Boſton.

HARTFORD, June 11.

At a Meeting of the principal Merchants and Traders of the Colony of Connecticut. Taking into Conſideration the late Extraordinary and unprecedented Conduct of a large Number of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of New-Port, *in the Colony of* Rhode-Iſland, *in breaking Through and Violating the Non-Importation Agreement, come into, and obſerved elſewhere throughout America; they by their Conduct declaring to the World the preference they give to their own preſent little ſordid* Views *of ſelf* Intereſt, *before the preſent and future* Intereſt, Liberty *and* Well-being *of* America.—*That ſuch a Conduct is juſtly alarming to the whole Continent, has tended to weaken that Union on which the Succeſs of all our Efforts ſo much depends, has given our Enemies both at Home and Abroad an advantage againſt us, and juſtly incurred the Cenſure of every well-wiſher to* America.

VOTED and Reſolved that for the future, and until the Revenue acts are Repealed, or until they ſhall make Public ſatisfaction for their late and preſent Conduct, we will not have any Connection or Dealing with the Inhabitants of the Town of New-Port, directly or indirectly, and will not only Diſcountenance, but withdraw all Connection from thoſe of this Colony, who ſhall hold any Traffic or Deal with them.—And thoſe of this Colony who ſhall preſume to Trade or Deal with the Merchants of the Town of New-Port, or any Perſon from thence, muſt expect to be conſidered as joining with thoſe Betrayers of their Country.

And at the ſame Meeting Information being given, that two Perſons belonging to Hartford, had lately purchaſed Goods of the Importers at Newport, and had opened them for Sale, they were deſired to attend the Meeting, which they accordingly did; and it appearing on the Examination, that the Goods amounted to but a ſmall Sum, and the Perſons confeſſing they had acted inadvertently, in what they had done, and reſigning up ſaid Goods to be ſtored, and engaging on their Honor to have no Connection with ſaid Importers for the future, but firmly to abide the afore-mentioned Vote, their Goods reſigned, were received and ſtored, and the Affair ſettled.

At the ſame Meeting a Number of Gentlemen were appointed a Committee or Deputation, to attend the propoſed General Conference of the Merchants on the Continent, at Norwalk, on the 18th Inſtant.

We hear from Paquonnuck, a pariſh in the weſtern part of Windſor, that about half an acre of the ſurface of ground there, has lately ſunk, or fallen to a conſiderable depth below the common ſurface or level; not unlike to what is frequently occaſioned by Earth-Quakes, though attended with no eruptions either of water or fire: for which event no natural cauſe has yet been aſſign'd—And it is more unaccountable, as the ground that is ſunk was not contiguous to, or bordering upon any precipiece or declivity, nor adjacent to any collection of water that ſhould occaſion it to ſink.

MARBLEHEAD, JUNE 11.

To the PUBLIC.

WEDNESDAY Afternoon, a Brig, commanded by Capt. Eleazer Trevett, jun. arrived in this Harbour from Rhode-Iſland, with a ſuitable Cargo for the Trade of this Town.——Mr. Eleazer Trevett came by Land as Supercargo, who the Committee of Trade in this Town informed that they could not (conſiſtent with their Duty to the Public) admit to Trade, on Account of the late infamous Breach of Faith the Trade of Rhode-Iſland had diſcovered with the neighbouring Colonies.—The ſaid Supercargo ſeems to be confident that the Trade of Rhode-Iſland has come into a new Agreement, which will ſatisfy the other Governments, and has ſent his Son, the Maſter of the Brig, to Rhode-Iſland by Land, to know what the Trade has done, and he waits here with the Brig for his Son's Return. If the Return ſhould be ſatisfactory, we ſhall admit him to trade; but if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, the Brig muſt depart hence with all her Goods, tho' they are much wanted.

SALEM, JUNE 12.

It being reported that Capt. Trevett was intended for this Town as well as Marblehead, we are aſſured, that the Committee of Inſpection in this Place will by no Means conſent that he or any other, who may come from Rhode-Iſland, ſhall have any Commerce with the Inhabitants of this Town, untill we ſhall have received authentic Intelligence that the Rhode-Iſlanders have given Satisfaction for their late Defection, in violating their non-importation Agreement.

The Merchants and Traders of Elizabeth Town in New-Jerſey, on the 5th Inſtant, came into a Number of Reſolutions, in favor of the Non-importation Agreements in the Colonies.

I vid the Speech pa. 134 & vid. the Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2 & vid with pa 70 — Turn to the Index to Find y Debates, under their Reſpective heads & Vid. pa 130 — & Turn to Index Vol. 2, to Find Merchants agreem.ts & Means Tea Act pa. 735 Vol. I. & propoſed page 139

& They voted not to proceed to Buſineſs unleſs Brought down to Boſton — Harriſon Gray, Thomas Hubbard, and James Ruſſel Eſqrs (to their Infamy) were for doing buſineſs at Cambridge!

The House of Representatives in the present Session, having Remonstrated to his Honr the Lieutenant-Governor, against the holding the General Assembly out of the Town-House in Boston, as published in our Paper of the 4th Instant, they ordered the following Declarations and Resolves to be entered on their Journals, viz.

IN and by an Act of this Province, made and passed in the Tenth Year of his late Majesty, King William the Third, it is enacted, that the Writ to be at any Time thereafter issued by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Province, shall be in the Form following, viz.

William the Third, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our Sheriff or Marshall of our County of S. within our Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. Greeting.

WE command, That upon Receipt hereof you forthwith make out your Precept, directed unto the Selectmen of each respective Town within our Precinct, requiring them to cause the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of their several Towns, duly qualified as in and by our Royal Charter is directed, to assemble at such Time and Place as they shall appoint, to elect and depute one or more Persons (being Freeholders and resident in the same Town) according to the Number set and limited by an Act of the Great and General Court or Assembly of our aforesaid Province, to serve for and represent them respectively in a Great and General Court or Assembly by us appointed to be convened, held and kept for our Service; AT THE TOWN-HOUSE IN BOSTON, upon the Day of next ensuing the Date of these Presents; and to cause the Person or Persons so elected and deputed by the major Part of the Electors present at such Election, to be timely notified and summoned by the Constable or Constables of such Town, to attend our Service in the said Great and General Court or Assembly on the Day above prefixed, by Nine in the Morning, and so *De Die in Diem*, during their Session and Sessions; and to return the said Precepts with the Names of the Person or Persons so elected and deputed unto your self; whereof you are to make Return, together with this Writ and of your Doings therein, under your Hand, into our Secretary's Office at *Boston*, one Day at the least before the said Court's sitting. Hereof you may not fail at your Peril. Witness and Commander in Chief in and over our Province of the Massachusetts-Bay aforesaid. Given at *Boston*, under the publick Seal of our said Province, the Day of in the Year of our Reign, Annoque Domini,

By Command of

J. A. Secretary.

Wherefore, inasmuch as no other Writ could be issued for convening a General Assembly, and the Place where it should be convened, held and kept, was expressly declared in and by said Writ, to be *the Town-House in Boston*, it was the Opinion of the House of Representatives in the last Year, that the above-mentioned Act, by establishing that to be the Form of said Writ, had established the Town-House in Boston as the only legal Place for convening, holding and keeping the General Assembly.

Nor was that a novel Construction of said Act; for in the Year 1721, under the Administration of Governor Shute, when the Small-Pox raged in the Town of Boston to such a Degree, as that the General Assembly could not be held there, without endangering the Lives of its Members, (for which Reason the three Branches of the Court were desirous of its being removed,) the two Houses refused to pass one Governmental Act out of the Town of Boston, until they had passed a Resolve to make such Acts valid. To which Resolve his Majesty's Representative gave his Assent, and engaged on his Part, that the removing of the Court then, should not be drawn into Precedent for the removing the Court from Boston for the future.

It must be absurd to suppose, that the words "Town-House in Boston," were inserted in the Writ thro' Inadvertence. And thus much at least may certainly be inferred from their being inserted, that at the Time of enacting the Law, it was the common Understanding and Consent of all the Branches of the Court, that the Town-House in Boston was the most proper and convenient Place for holding the General Assembly; and that it always would be held there, extraordinary Cases excepted.

Especially considering that the General Court had before by a perpetual Act of the 5th of William and Mary, made Provision for the upholding and repairing the Town-House in Boston, for the holding the General Assembly. And that it hath generally been the Understanding and Sense of the three Branches of the General Assembly ever since, that the Town-House in Boston was the established Place for holding the General Court, appears by their rebuilding with the Province Monies the Town House in Boston, when it was consumed by Fire, and their procuring at Boston an elegant Mansion-House for the Residence of the Commander in Chief, and also by their repairing and upholding them for the same Purpose to this Day.

But if it could be admitted that the above mentioned Act of the Tenth of William is not conceived in such express Terms as to abridge the King's Prerogative, and that the Right of assigning the Place for the sitting of the General Assembly still remains a Prerogative of the Crown, at the Discretion of the Commander in Chief of this Province; yet he can by no Means be justified or excused in holding the General Assembly out of the Town of Boston, contrary to their Entreaties & Remonstrances, to their manifest Injury, and when no one good Purpole can be served hereby.

The Prerogative is a discretionary Power in some Instances vested in the King for the good of the Subject; it extends not to do any Injury; for being created for the Benefit of the People, it cannot be exerted to their Prejudice.—But the holding the General Assembly at Cambridge, is greatly prejudicial to the whole Province, as well as to the Members of the Court. It deprives the General Assembly of the House provided for their Accommodation, and at the same Time obliges us to be dependant upon the Owners of private Property for the Place of holding the Assembly.

It in a great Measure deprives the Assembly of the Benefit of the public Offices, and Records of the Province; and thereby very much obstructs and retards the public Business.

It also in a great Degree prevents a Communication between the Members of the House of Representatives and their Constituents; and in many Cases at this critical Time, renders them unable to guide their Measures by the Sentiments of their Principals; and it is inconvenient to the Members, as they cannot be so well accommodated as in the Place where the Assembly has been wont to be held.

There have been some few Instances of the General Court's being held out of the Town of *Boston*, but they were all in extraordinary cases, when the necessity of the removal of the Court was notorious, or when from some special Emergency all were convinced of the Expediency of the Measure, and tacitly consenting to it, as in the Instance under the Administration of Governor *Belcher*.—Excepting one Instance in the Year 1729, when Governor *Burnet* in a wanton & arbitrary Manner removed the Court to *Salem*, evidently designing by that constraint to force them to make a perpetual establishment of the Governor's Salary, and thereby to relinquish an essential Right of the Commons of this Province: And he gave it as one Reason for his extraordinary Conduct that "the Inhabitants of *Boston* used Endeavors to work on the Minds of the Representatives to bring them to their way of thinking," thereby insinuating that the Representatives of the People ought not to be influenced by the Reasonings and Arguments of the People without Doors. But that arbitrary and injurious removal of the General Assembly from its antient Seat, savoring more of Despotism than a due exertion of the Prerogative of a British Prince, will never be mentioned as a constitutional Precedent, by any Friend to the British Constitution, especially as the House of Representatives did then to their great Honor Remonstrate and Protest against it.

Wherefore, inasmuch as the General Assembly of this Province, notwithstanding the Intreaties, Remonstrances and Protest of the House of Representatives to the contrary, was the last Year continued at *Cambridge*; and now a new Assembly is convened, and against the Remonstrance of this House, to the great Inconvenience of its Members, and the Injury of the Province, without any Necessity, or the least Probability of serving one good Purpose, is constrained to hold the Session at *Cambridge*.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this House, that upon a Supposition that it still remains a Prerogative of the Crown, in the Discretion of the Commander in Chief of this Province, in any Case of Necessity or special Emergency, to remove the General Assembly out of the Town-House in *Boston*, yet the convening and holding the said Assembly in *Cambridge* is in this Instance a very great Grievance.

And as his Honor the Commander in Chief has not thought fit to communicate any Reason for the convening and holding this Assembly in *Cambridge*, but that he has been instructed by his Majesty so to do; and being requested to lay before this House a Copy of such Instructions, he has declined, The House are utterly at a Loss to conceive any good Reason for thus convening & holding the Assembly here.

And as the Prerogatives of the Crown, however salutary when they are exerted for the good of the People, have the most pernicious Tendency when exerted to their Prejudice, and such Exertions unchecked may overthrow the Constitution itself; we cannot view the present situation of the General Assembly in any other Light, than as truly alarming, and it is become our indispensible Duty, as the Guardians of the People's Rights, *now* to make a Constitutional Stand.

And as the former House of Assembly, rather than maintain any Controversy with the Lieutenant-Governor, submitted to the Grievance, in hopes that it would not be continued, but be speedily redressed.

Yet inasmuch as the Prayers, Intreaties, Remonstrances and Protests of this and the former House have hitherto effected no Relief; and the proceeding to public Business at *Cambridge* may be construed as a tacit Submission, and may render abortive all future Endeavors to obtain a Redress of this Grievance: Notwithstanding there are Matters now lying before the Assembly of very great Importance, and which we are desirous of entering upon and compleating; nevertheless,

RESOLVED, That it is by no Means expedient to proceed to Business while the General Assembly is thus constrained to hold their Session out of the Town of *Boston*. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be Addressed to remove the General Assembly to its antient and usual Seat, the Town-House in *Boston*.

A fair Copy of the foregoing was by Order of the House sent up to the honorable Board, that the Matter of it might be there considered and acted upon as might be thought proper—And then the House ordered an Address to his Honor, for the Removal of the Assembly to Boston; which together with his Answer was published in our last—— Afterwards the following Reasons for adhering to the Resolution not to proceed to Business in Cambridge, were also entered on the Journals of the House, viz.

AT present, the House wave any further observations on the legality of convening, holding and keeping the General Assembly out of the Town House in Boston. "The power of calling Parliaments in England, as to precise time, place and duration, is an acknowledged Prerogative of the King; but still it is with this trust, that it shall be made use of for the good of the nation, as the exigency of the times and variety of occasion shall require:" Wisdom and goodness will always direct to such places for them to assemble in, as shall be most subservient to the public good, & best suit the ends of Parliament. "Prerogative is a power to act according to discretion for the public good: But when mistake or flattery have prevailed with weak Princes to make use of this power for private ends of their own and not for the public good, the people have, sometimes by express laws got the prerogative determined, in those points wherein they found a disadvantage from it"—It has been found by long experience, that the Town House in Boston is the only convenient place for the holding the General Assembly of the province: No alteration can therefore be made, unless some occurrence of times or change of affairs shall require it. Without these, the convening and holding the Assembly in any other place, is a wanton exercise of power, which ought to be withstood; a grievance which ought to be redressed. While Parliaments are duly cautious, they will for ever be watchful, lest a power be exerted to the injury of the public, under the pretext of prerogative. Such is the imperfection of human nature, as to render discretionary power, however necessary, always in a greater or less degree dangerous; and the wickedness of men has very often prompted them to make an ill use of it. If it should be admitted that the Governor of this province has still by law the power of convening, holding and keeping the General Court in any town out of Boston; yet the House have as clear a Right by law to enquire into the exercise of this power, and to judge for themselves, whether it be wisely and beneficially, or imprudently and arbitrarily exercised: and it is their duty, a well as their right, to remonstrate against all undue and oppressive exertions of a legal, as much as against a claim and exercise of an usurped prerogative. There are prerogatives in the crown, which may be exercised to the destruction of the constitution, and the ruin of the people.

To consider more closely the prerogative now claimed and exercised by the Lieutenant Governor. In one of his messages to the House he says, "By the Charter the Governor has the sole power of adjourning and proroguing the General Assembly; there is no limitation of time or place." And in another, "I have not the least doubt of the legality of my adjourning and proroguing the Court to any town in the province: the place as well as time of its meeting is left to the Governor." Admitting this to be true, it is in the power of the Governor to carry the Assembly from one extreme part of the province to another, adjourning them from place to place, till the year expires, or perhaps till he shall have worried them into a compliance with some arbitrary mandate, to the ruin of their own and their constituents Liberties. If this would be legal, it would be attended with consequences as fatal as if it were illegal: None therefore can doubt but it would be the duty of the two Houses firmly and earnestly to remonstrate against it—to make a stand if their Remonstrances should prove ineffectual, and refuse to attend him in his absurd career. The supposition now made, is only carrying the doctrine to its just and necessary consequences. The present case is the same in kind, tho' not in degree: The Assembly is removed from its ancient, usual and only convenient place—This may be the first stage in an intended circuit—without one reason assigned, or any good one conceiveable by this House: Indeed we are told, it is in obedience to instructions; but we are not to be indulged with a sight of such instructions. The Lieutenant Governor has expressly said, that he is restrained from making a copy of them public. Such a severity has awakened and fixed our attention: It is indeed alarming; for it is not usual for a well-advised Prince to with-hold from his Subjects the grounds he may have for the exercise of a prerogative which regards only the administration of the civil government. His Honor is pleased to say, that he cannot remove the Court to Boston, without a violation of those instructions: But as it is impossible for any man, more especially at the distance of three thousand miles, to foresee the fitest place for holding the Assembly, or the emergencies which may render it impracticable for it to be held in any particular place, it is rather to be supposed he is mistaken when he apprehends such instructions to be indispensible. And as he further says, that by his commission he is to govern the province according to the charter, as well as according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive, it is natural to conclude, that he is still left to act with his own discretion; and that when circumstances take place to render it impossible, consistent with the public good, that the Assembly should meet at one certain place, or more eligible for it to be held in any other, he may act his own judgment therein; especially considering that by the Charter he is expressly vested with the power of adjourning and proroguing the General Assembly, as he shall from time to time judge necessary. But if there be such peremptory and absolute instructions, we have reason to conclude, that the Minister thereby intended to insult the General Assembly, and make them meanly compliant for time to come—Past experience serves to increase this apprehension; the Assembly the last year suffered the greatest indignity, surrounded while sitting, by a military guard, with cannon at

Vid Their Resolutions pa. 138. — vid — pa. 134. & vid - pa. 142 & pa - 138. (2) page 527. Vol. 2 (3) vid — Resolves of the House with their Names 138

& vid page 134. ‖ Vid. Charter pra. 1077. Vol. 2. ¶ vid page 10. & So Send them, turn to ye Index V vid page 134. —— vid. pa 134. (1) pa 138. & vid page. 142.

their doors to affront or awe them; and when they remonstrated the high breach of their privilege, they, and not the soldiers, were made to give way. Can freedom and dignity then exist in an Assembly that can tamely brook such usage? Would it not be a betraying the constitution, and the rights of this Assembly, to proceed to business, while we are thus constrained to hold the session here? Besides, is there nothing further to apprehend? If the Assembly should in this situation proceed to do business, act uprightly, and according to their consciences, and thereby give further umbrage to a despotic minister; May they not next expect to be conven'd, held & kept in a state still more humiliating, & disgraceful, untill they shall become sufficiently ductile and obsequious? Indeed we cannot find that ever a Parliament was prorogued in England, or summoned to any place, for the sake of punishing the members, or putting them to any inconvenience: This is not the method of managing an English Parliament.—They have sometimes even refused to be dissolved, till they have done the business of the nation; and at other times, they have declined to obey the summons of the King by his writ to attend, when called for a purpose they disliked, and to a place where they thought they should be under any awe or restraint. As particularly in the 28th of Henry VI. when it was resolved that the conduct of the Duke of Suffolk should undergo a national inquiry. The Queen, apprehensive of the danger her favorite was in, from such a procedure, did all she could to prevent it; first, by endeavouring to hinder a Parliament from being called; and next, when she could not avoid that, by having it summoned to meet at Leicester; where in a country town, she imagined her numerous attendants might overawe the members. But the Lords and Commons, who knew they were safe under the protection of the city of London, positively refused to meet at all, unless they were appointed to come to Westminster.

His Honor mentions, as the House had done before, the important matters lying before the Court, and the necessity of their being acted upon: But these important matters may to much better purpose, as well as with greater convenience, be acted upon in the Town House in Boston, where the records of the province are kept: And besides, the greater the importance of the business is, the stronger is the reason, why the Assembly should act upon it in the metropolis; where there is usually a concourse of the people from all parts of the province, whose reasonings and arguments upon matters of publick importance, ought forever to be regarded. Wise parliaments have always reap'd great advantage from the wisdom of the people without doors; and have frequently been adjourn'd to a distant time, when such matters have been bro't on, that they might have the opportunity of consulting their constituents.

His Honor in his message has introduced an anecdote, concerning his own conduct, when speaker of the House in 1747 or 1748, but to what purpose is not easy to discover, or conceive. He seems to insinuate without affirming, that his own Judgment, then was and still is, in favor of the sentiments of the present House, that the Town-House in Boston is the most convenient seat of Government: But if this was not his meaning, his conduct at that time whether it proceeded from his own opinion, or was meerly in compliance with the minds of his constituents, which he has been pleased to leave ambiguous, (as he has whether his present conduct, is meerly in obedience to instructions, against his own judgment, or whether, his own judgment is conformable to his instructions); is a full justification of the house, as far as his Honor's example can justify them; for the House are well assured, that the minds of their constituents at this day are, that the seat of government should be in Boston, and not elsewhere.

Another insinuation in his Honor's message is, that heretofore the province has been doubtful whether Boston was the most convenient seat of government or not.

But we have great reason to question, whether one half or one quarter of the province ever thought in earnest of building a State-house out of Boston, notwithstanding the division of the House in 1747 or 1748, upon the question, whether a grant should be made for re-building the Town House in Boston, or not. The diversity of opinions upon the question in the House at that time arose as we conceive, from a concurrence of many other causes, which we have not time now to enumerate, and the party who were against the grant, were most of them as we have reason to believe, against it from other particular views, motives and designs, not from any opinion that Boston was not the best seat of government. But had the House then been fully for removing the seat of government into the country, we are convinced that many alarming events and occurrences have happened since that time, which have placed the expediency, if not the necessity, of holding the General Court in Boston, beyond all dispute.

We are also told, that "we may be as fully justified, even on our own principles, in proceeding to act upon these matters of publick importance, as the House of the last year, could be justified for the business *they* did, or, as we shall be able to justify ourselves by what we have already done the present session." Thus we find one instance of a compliance of a former House makes way for a new demand: The last House submitted to all the inconvenience and hardship to themselves, & injuries to the province, which arose by their sitting at Cambridge; and their condescention is now quoted as a precedent, and an argument for our submitting to the grievance also. This certainly affords a good reason for the House to adhere to their resolution, to prevent the establishment of such a precedent. Besides, the former House yielded to it, conceiving it as only a temporary evil; but now there is great reason to apprehend a fixed design, either entirely to change the seat of government, or by moving the Assembly from place to place, to harass and bring them into a compliance with arbitrary and despotic purposes — With regard to the business we have already done, "the present session", namely the election of Councellors, the House are of opinion, that they can fully justify themselves therein consistent with this resolution. The Councellors are to be elected according to the terms of the charter, "yearly once in every year"; and it has been the invariable usage, as it has been thought to be agreeable to the spirit of the charter, to proceed to that business on the last Wednesday in May: The House therefore proceeded to it on that day, tho' with great precaution, that "the enemies of our constitution", who are sedulous to take all advantages against it, might not "have it in their power to say", that by an omission we had forfeited our invaluable charter. It was therefore viewed as of absolute necessity, to enter upon that business at that time, tho' it could not be done in the ancient and proper place of holding the General Assembly. But no business now before us can be of such absolute necessity, as that the omitting it will endanger the constitution: On the contrary, the danger to the constitution now lies in proceeding to business under the present grievance; and therefore we do our duty finally to refuse to proceed to business in Cambridge, as judging it the least likely to be attended with ill consequences to ourselves, our constituents and posterity.

It is further to be observed, that the House have no other power or check whereby to restrain the undue exercise or abuse of the prerogative. It is presum'd, that the Commons ought to be as free & independant as any other part of the legislature; because the democratical branch is at least as important to the people and the constitution as the monarchical or aristocratical: and they have at least as clear a right to judge of the proper time for them to do their part of the business of the province, as the Governor has to judge of his——The Governors of the province have of late years refus'd to consent to any act or business whatever, until they have had a grant for their support; and for this they have pleaded an instruction: This therefore is an example of a resolution in the King's ministers and servants, that no business shall be done until the people shall exert their prerogative in a manner agreeable to the Crown: And the prerogative of the people to grant money in their own time, to raise it in their own way, and by their own means, and to appropriate it for such purposes as they shall judge proper, is surely much clearer and more indisputable, than that of the Governor of the Province to convene and hold the General Assembly in any other place beside the Town House in Boston.

His Honor has been pleased to mention divers matters to be acted upon, which we readily acknowlege are necessary and important; and it is still our earnest desire to proceed to the consideration of them without any unnecessary delay.—The further suspension of the act for limitation of law-suits, and a proper establishment for Castle William and Fort Pownal, demand our attention; and the repealing in part the act which requires the Treasurer to issue his warrants for levying a tax of more than Eighty Thousand Pounds, is of particular importance at this time, when the embarrassments of the trade, and other grievous hardships the people are made to suffer, would render it difficult for them to bear so great a Burden: But we have notwithstanding reason to believe that they had much rather be subject even to the immediate payment of that whole Sum, distressing as it would be, than to concede to so pernicious a precedent; and to have the General Assembly hereafter controul'd by the Mandates of a Minister, and made to submit to measures which will be much more injurious to them, and dangerous to Posterity. If therefore his Honor should finally refuse to remove the Assembly to the Town-House in Boston, (which we hope he will not) while there can be no necessity for holding us here, the World will judge to whom all the ill Consequences of it must be attributed.

On Friday last his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to return the following Message in Answer to the Council's Address to him, published in the first Page of this Paper.

Gentlemen of the Council,

YOU seem, as far as I can collect from your Address, to decline proceeding in your Legislative Capacity upon the public Business. You have expressed your sense in very strong terms that I ought not to have caused the General Court to convene at Cambridge in consequence of Instructions, and that it is very necessary to the public good that it should be convened at Boston.

I have "thought fit and have appointed" that the General Court should convene at Cambridge. I have done no more than what the Charter authorizes me to do. If I have done it, meerly, in consequence of Instructions & from a sense of my obligation to conform to what appears to me to be his Majesty's pleasure, I shall notwithstanding be justified; for the Crown neither by the Charter nor in any other way, hath ever divested itself of the right of instructing the Governor in what manner this power, delegated to him, shall be exercised. The practice of giving Instructions, which began with the Charter and which has continued near fourscore years, I think should have been sufficient to prevent the Council from taking exception to them.

If, without regard to any signification of his Majesty's pleasure, I had in my own judgment thought it fit and necessary that the Court should be convened at Cambridge it would, now, be to no purpose for me to tell you so, for although you admit it to be a part of the prerogative that I should convene the Court at such time and place as I judge to be most fit, yet you have a reserve, for you have explained away all the prerogative and removed it from the King and his Representative and made yourselves and the people judges when it shall be exercised, and in the present case have determined that it is not fit it should be exercised.

I will not engage in a dispute with you upon these points. I think it enough for me to tell you that I have not the least doubt of the Right of the Crown to controul the Governor by Instructions or other Signification of the Royal Pleasure, that I believe it to be for the benefit of the People that a Governor should be under this controul, that the present set of Instructions for the Governors of this Province are wisely framed for the advantage of the Province, that I have no Instructions, at present, nor have I reason to expect any, militating with the Charter nor with any Law of the Province. I must therefore adhere to them.

As His Majesty's Council for the Province I shall consult you upon every occasion, and your advice will have great weight with me, but I must finally judge for myself of the fitness and expediency of exercising the powers devolved upon me by virtue of my Commission.

I am not able to comply with your Request to adjourn or prorogue the Court to Boston, I therefore earnestly recommend to you to proceed without further delay upon the public Business of the Province.

Cambridge, T. Hutchinson.

15th June 1770.

vid pa. 151.

This Answer being read by the Council was sent down to the House of Representatives, and the House having read the same, ordered the following Message to be sent to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

May it please your Honor,

THE House of Representatives beg leave to remind your Honor, that by their Message of the 7th instant they made known to you their Resolution that it was not expedient for them to proceed to business out of their ancient and only convenient place the Town-House in Boston, and prayed your Honor would be pleased to remove this General Assembly to that place—Your Honor in answer was pleas'd to express your hopes that we would not finally refuse to do business in Cambridge. We would therefore take this opportunity to assure you, that having had further time maturely to consider the matter, we are still determined to abide by the Resolution, and are ready to answer for all the ill consequences that can be attributed to us. Surely you cannot think it for the Honor of the House, without any declared or conceivable reason, to be kept here dependent upon private persons even for shelter, in a manner deforced from the house provided and established for the Assembly at a great expence to the people, which now stands entirely useless and solitary.

We again, in duty to his Majesty, and in faithfulness to our constituents, make a tender of ourselves, as ready to transact the publick business, provided your Honor will remove us to the aforesaid antient and established seat of government.

If you are still determined not to gratify the request of the two Houses in removing the Assembly there, you will please to consider, whether it will tend to the cultivation of that harmony in the Legislature which all good men desire, to continue us sitting.——The Members of this House unwilling that their Constituents should be put to an unnecessary Expence, are desirous of Leave to retire to their several Homes.

To which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent the following Message in Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Have Reason to expect, every Day, Letters from His Majesty's Secretary of State, and it appears to me probable that they may contain Matters of Importance to the Government. I therefore think it necessary the Court should continue sitting some Time longer, that I may have an Opportunity of communicating them so far as I may be required or allowed to do it. T. HUTCHINSON.

Cambridge, 15 June, 1770.

answered pa. 152

[Thus Matters stood in the General Court the last Week.]

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by T. & J. FLEET.

A Volume of Curious Papers,
collected by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Which may serve as an Appendix to the first Part of his History of *Massachusets-Bay.*——

At the same Place may be had,
A Defence of the
New-England CHARTERS.
By *JER. DUMMER.*
Late Agent for the Province of *Massachusets-Bay.*

[—"His Letter to a Noble Lord, upon the Canada "Expedition, and his Defence of the New-"England Charters, will tend more to perpe-"tuate his Memory, in his Country, than all "his Services in the Agency, which were far "from inconsiderable." *Hutchinson's Hist.*]

Copy of the Complaint of the House of Representatives of *Massachusets Bay*, against Sir *Francis Bernard*:—With Sir *Francis Bernard's* Answer; and the Determination of his Majesty in Council thereon.

The Manual Exercise
As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764,
Together with
PLANS and EXPLANATIONS
Of the Method generally practis'd at
REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS, &c.

[*For late Advices from* London, *new* Advertisements, &c. &c. *see the* SUPPLEMENT.]——

vid page 527. when Gov. Barnard removed them to Cambridge pa. 545. Vol. 2.
pa. 138. pa. 138. vid Charter. pa. 1077 Vol. 2. pa. 145. pa 138 pa. 134.
(1) Turn to merchants agreement in index Vol 2

Meſſrs FLEETS,

THE herb Tea, having perhaps engaged the attention of mankind, more than any of Linneus's whole catalogue; and America abounding in a ſpecies of the Shrub, which, with proper treatment, may furniſh as delicate a diſh as any we can bring from our antipodes; the public will at leaſt indulge your giving them a column or two on this ſubject.

The Shrub above mentioned grows wild in the plains, has a very fair and handſome leaf, ſomething reſembling the ſmall wild cherry, only rougher and deeper notched at the edges. The buſh ſeldom exceeds two feet in height, and there commonly ſpring more than one from the ſame root; they are woody but very ſlender, and the root is large in proportion to the plant, and has a thick and very bitter rind, which from its high red color denominates the ſhrub red root, among the common people, perhaps thro' the continent.

Having taken much notice of Capt. Harriſon's tea plant, and publiſhed the method of cure as collected by Poſtlethwait from Kæmpfer: The curioſity of ſome perſons at Chelmsford, in this Colony, prompted them to make trial on the leaves of the red root, and tho' much may be abated for their inattention to meliorate and preſerve the flavor, after they had gone thro' the preceeding proceſſes, they produced tea; which convinced me and many others that an article of luxury, which has carried millions eaſtward, may here be prepared for home-conſumption; and perhaps, in time, Europe may be ſupplied from America. Having conſulted many authors upon the ſubject, I find that the ſpecies of the Tea are pretty numerous; nor are the methods of cure leſs various, ſome being perhaps whimſically curious, but by what I can collect from the whole I have read, the principal concern is, to gather the leaves in proper ſeaſon, i. e. when fully grown and not much hardened—to prevent their being wilted by the heat before they are put under cure—to fully expel the corroſive juice from them, in which reſides that noxious quality ſo much complained of by obſerving phyſicians; then to bring them to a proper dryneſs as quick as poſſible without ſcorching them, and after that, to cool them thoro'ly before they are committed looſe to the caniſters, where they muſt ſtay a month before they are packed cloſe. But more particularly, as the leaves are to be found in great plenty, I adviſe thoſe of the middle part of the buſh to be taken, as the lower ones may be too hard, the upper ones too tender to be equally cured with the reſt; they ſhould be carefully gathered when thoroughly dry from dew or rain, put into a wide baſket with a cover, and brought quickly home, ſo that all the leaves gathered by day may at furtheſt be cured that night. To be as certain as poſſible of freeing the leaves from the ſharp noxious juice, ſome adviſe putting them into boiling water half a minute, or as long as one can tell thirty; then ſpeedily turn the water off, leaving the tea in the hot kettle till it cools, cover'd cloſe up. Then commit the leaves to the pan.

Meiſter relates that the leaves are put into a hot kettle juſt emptied of boiling water; and that in this they are kept cloſe covered till cold, and then committed to the furnace. This method Newman thinks peculiar to the Bohea, which he ſuppoſes receives both its tincture and flavor in the kettle.

However, for the cure in every form, a furnace is neceſſary, of about four feet in length, one in breadth, and three in height, with a grate 6 inches from the ground, for the fire, an air hole at one end, and a flew at the other, to draw the fire equally thro' its whole length. On the top of this furnace muſt be fixed a pan or iron plate, ſuited to the bigneſs of the furnace, and luted cloſe that no ſmoke may come through. The fire muſt be kept up as high as one can bear their hands among the leaves, to turn and roll them about in the pan, till they grow dry. Three or four pounds may be put in at once, and conſtantly ſtirred, that all may be equally heated. When they begin to dry, they muſt be poured out upon a table covered with cloſe matting, and there fanned and rolled till they are cool. If they are yet moiſt, they muſt be put in the pan again, and the greateſt care taken to prevent their burning, then fanned and rolled, and returned till quite criſp. When fully dry, they muſt be thrown looſe into a caniſter, ſo as not to fill it by a good deal, and kept cloſe ſhut, and every two or three days examined, to know whether the tea contracts any moiſture, which, if ſo, muſt be expelled again by the pan; if not, it may be packed in cheſts leaded, or large caniſters, for exportation. After every parcel is roaſted, the pan muſt be clean waſhed with warm water, otherwiſe the ſharp juice will adhere and ſpoil the next portion put in.

I am informed that a country woman in Connecticut made very good tea from the leaves aboveſaid in a pretty wide iron kettle; and ſhould recommend the trial after Meiſter's method, as the boiling water gives a proper heat which may be eaſily recovered after the firſt cooling with coals or hot embers, and thus ſtir the tea in the kettle as before directed in the pan till it grows criſp. Some authors write, that much tea is cured in a very coarſe manner in China, in earthen pans or veſſels.

The great matters ſeem to be, the freeing it of the ſharp noxious juice, and of all its moiſture, without ſcorching, then to give it the fine flavor, which is perhaps beſt done by putting it in a caniſter that has held good tea before, for it is obſerved that the flavor is communicable almoſt *ad infinitum*. This may be eſteemed the ſpirit of the tea, and by the means aboveſaid may be perfected and preſerved to any given degree. There are many other methods of curing this article, which, in caſe I find a proper attention paid to this publication, may hereafter appear; but as theſe ſeemed the moſt ſuitable for this country would fondly have them tried firſt.

Much having been ſaid and written on the virtues, and ill qualities of tea, I join in this caſe with Sir Roger, as much indeed may be ſaid on both ſides; but of late the myſtery ſeems wholly ſoluble, by the corroſive juice above mentioned; where that is expelled it is doubtleſs innocent, where not, a poiſon indeed; as Kæmpfer relates, that when the leaves are committed freſh to the pan, the juice that fries out is ſo ſharp as to take the ſkin off the hands. What then muſt ſuch corroſive ſtuff do when drank inwardly? I was laſt ſummer furniſhed with a ſample of tea, in which this corroſive was ſo ſenſible, I could not bear a cup of it. That ſample from Chelmsford had no corroſive at all. Hence, how much ſafer ſhould we be if ſo critical a thing was in our own hands? T. YOUNG.

Boſton, 12th *June*, 1770.

The Brethren of the ancient and honorable Society of FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS, are hereby Notified, that the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Grand Maſter of *North America*, deſigns to celebrate the Feſtival of Saint JOHN the Baptiſt, on Tueſday the 26th of *June* Inſtant, at the *Grey Hound* Tavern in *Roxbury*, where the Brethren are deſired to attend.

A. SAVAGE, Gr. Secr.

——Dinner preciſely at 2 o'Clock.——

New FLOUR juſt arrived,

And to be Sold very Cheap,

By *Samuel Allyne Otis*,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock,

Where may be had as uſual,

RUſſia & Ravens Duck, Cordage and Boltrope
Seine & Sewing Twine,
Lead and Shott,
Cod Lines, Hooks and Mackrel Lines,

SUgars by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New-Eng. Rum made under his own Inſpection,
Brimſtone, Allum,
Copperas & Redwood.

Alſo, a Quantity of ſtriped and checked Flannels.

New *Superfine*, *Burr*, & *common Flour*, and a *few Tierces of Middlings*, juſt imported, *which will be ſold very low by the Quantity*. Alſo *choice Wheat, and one Hogſhead of beſt Virginia Tobacco*.

Enquire of

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, *South Side the Town-Dock*,

Where may be had at the firſt Coſt, if applied for immediately, a *Quantity of NovaScotia* Grindſtones.

Alſo, Weſt-India Rum by the Hogſhead or leſs, Old Spirit, *warranted Scythes*, Barr and Pig Iron, Iron Ware, Poland and common Starch, New Rice, Race and Ground Ginger, Allſpice by the Bag, Durham Muſtard, Kippen's Snuff, Table Fiſh, Chocolate, Indigo, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperaſs, Redwood, Logwood,—a good Aſſortment of Cream color'd and Glaſs Ware and many other Articles.

POT-ASH.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH,

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's*, in King ſtreet.

Where there is to be Sold,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, Engliſh and Ruſſia Duck, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Poland and common Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, Coals, Whiting, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine.

POT-ASH.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH,

By *Hyſlop* and *Burton*,

At their Store No 9. South Side of the Town-Dock.

At the ſame Place may be had,

A few Hogſheads of Weſt India Rum.

Choice CITRON,

To be Sold by

William Jones,

At his SHOP oppoſite the Town-Houſe.

Beſt *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards, by the Groſs, Dozen or ſingle Pack, to be ſold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

Beſt Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.

in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*.

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Diſpoſition.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactur'd and Sold by

Nathaniel Appleton & Comp'y,

At their Works adjoining the South Battery, *Boſton*.

N.B. Sperma Cæti Oil ſold at the ſame Place.

Remains to be Sold at the Houſe of the late Mr. JOHN SMITH in Hanover-Street,

A great Variety of Snuff Boxes, Stone Shoe & Stock Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces and Earings, Watch-Chains and Seals, Rings, Thimbles, Pocket Books, Pencils, &c. &c.

Theſe and many other Articles will be ſold much below the firſt Coſt, in order to a ſpeedy Settlement.

☞ *All Perſons indebted are once more requeſted to make immediate Payment to* Mercy Smith, *Executrix to this Eſtate*.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands upon, or are indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS TYLER, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to leave their Accounts with and pay their reſpective Ballances to

BETHIAH TYLER, Adminiſtratrix.

Ran away from his Maſter, *Joſeph Moody* of *Newbury*, a Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has had his Jaw Bone broke, it is an Obſtruction to him in Eating, has had his right Leg broke, & is a little crooked, has loſt two or three Toes of his left Foot, had on when he went away, a light color'd Homeſpun Coat, and ſcarlet Ratteen Waiſtcoat, a pair of yellow Buckſkin Breeches, a black Wig, and Felt Hat, and a Linen Shirt. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and convey him to his Maſter at Dummer-School in *Newbury*, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me the Subſcriber, JOSEPH MOODY.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Newbury*, *June* 4, 1770.

Ran away from his Maſter, Captain *Joſeph Hale* of *Newbury*, the firſt Day of *June* 1770, a Negro Man, named *Peter*, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, thick ſet, ſpeaks *Engliſh* well, had on when he went away a ſnuff coloured Coat with Braſs Buttons, a green Ratteen Waiſtcoat, a pair of brown Fuſtian Breeches, he carried away with him a pair of light blue Stockings, and white ditto, a Linen Shirt, brown Wig, and a Caſtor Hat, and he had a Scar on the Backſide of his Neck. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and convey him to his Maſter at *Newbury*, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me the Subſcriber, JOSEPH HALE.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Newbury*, *June* 4, 1770.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Caſh given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At *Jonathan & John Amory's* Store, in Kingſtreet.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Caſh to be given for good

PEARL and POT-ASH,

For damaged POT-ASH, and for black SALTS,

By GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in Kingſtreet.

Where alſo is to be Sold, very Cheap for Caſh,

Beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, juſt imported, Alſo Poland and common STARCH, which has been imported upwards of 16 Months.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick Houſe, well ſituated for Trade, fronting on two Streets, directly oppoſite to Deacon *Barrett's* and adjoining to the Mill-Bridge.——— Enquire of *Elizabeth Gillam*, at Miſs *Cummins's*, near the Town-Houſe.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

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SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1812.)

MONDAY, June 18. 1770.

Laſt Saturday Morning arrived Capt. Davis, *in a Brig, in 5 Weeks from* Falmouth, *by whom we have the following* freſh ADVICES, *viz.*

LONDON, *April* 20.

IT is reported, that a certain very old gentleman, worth 60,000l. has given Mr. Wilkes a promiſe to make him maſter of all his fortune.

April 21. It is ſaid that Lord Camden has invited John Wilkes, Eſq; to ſpend ſome Days with his Lordſhip at his Seat in Kent.

We hear that a certain Nobleman loſt laſt Week at Newmarket, on one Match, upwards of Ten Thouſand Pounds.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a very great Perſonage viewed the Illuminations on Wedneſday night *incog.* and that he ſeemed affected in the moſt ſenſible manner by ſo general and uncompelled a Declaration of the People, in Oppoſition to the Meaſures of the Cabinet.

Yeſterday Evening a Gentleman in St. Martin's Lane, received a Letter from a Friend now at Paris, informing him, that juſt before he ſat down to write to him, a Report was ſpread there, that an Eaſt India Ship had juſt arrived at Toulon, which brought the News of a dreadful Earthquake at St. Helena, an Iſland belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company in the Atlantic Ocean, which entirely ſunk the ſame in the Sea. If this ſhould prove true, it will be an irreparable Loſs to the Company.

April 23. A Cabinet Council was held on Sunday night at St. James's upon the news received concerning the inſurrection at Boſton, at the riſing of which it was reported at the St. James's Coffee-houſe, that a fleet of men of war, and four regiments, would be diſpatched immediately for North America.

This day, about half after twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Ladbroke, Stephenſon, Turner, Trecothick, and the two Sheriffs, went in proceſſion to Guildhall, in order to ſwear in John Wilkes, Eſq; Alderman of Farringdon Without. There was the greateſt concourſe of people ever known on any like occaſion. Mr. Wilkes was dreſſed in a ſuit of black and full-trimed, and went from the Manſion-houſe, where he had viſited the Lord Mayor this morning, to Guildhall, in Mr. Reynold's coach. When he came down the ſtone ſteps at the Manſion-houſe to go into the coach, the acclamations of the populace were amazing, and were continued till he arrived at the Hall, where they were repeated and joined by the people who had waited for ſome time with wiſhful eyes to ſee the releaſed patriot.

Arrived at Dover, Betſey, Robſon, from Boſton.

May 1. Lord Chatham is at the Houſe of Lords, and it is ſaid will bring in a bill to-day, to reverſe the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons on the Middleſex election.

Mr. Wilkes is at the Parliament Houſe to-day.

We hear that power will be immediately given to the commanding officer at Caſtle-William, near Boſton, to act in the double capacity of magiſtrate and commander.

It is certain that the perſons who, for ſome time paſt, have ſecretly directed the helm, and are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the *Double Cabinet*, are a certain Dowager, and an Earl (Lord E——t) who lives at no great diſtance from Charlton Houſe.

One day laſt week, in which Mr. Alderman Wilkes, as junior Alderman, ſet upon the bench at the Old Bailey with Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, the paper called the Whiſperer, was preſented to the Court as a treaſonable libel. His Lordſhip ſpoke upon it, but with ſeeming caution; and in the end, but in a doubtful heſitating manner, ſaid, that it appeared to him to be treaſon. It is not very uſual for the Aldermen to ſpeak upon the bench, though they have a right to do ſo if they think proper; but upon this occaſion Mr. Wilkes got up, and ſaid, he did not ſee any occaſion for the court's heſitating to pronounce upon the paper before it; that it had treaſon upon the face of it, and that he had no doubt within himſelf to pronounce it treaſon.

We hear that continual meetings are held by the M——y, relative to the Boſtonians, and, it is ſaid, the moſt vigorous meaſures are to be adopted.

It is whiſpered, that Government has ordered five men of war, with tranſports, to carry five regiments of foot, from Ireland to Boſton.

We hear the accounts of the great rejoicings made in all parts of the kingdom on Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, have cauſed great confuſion in the councils of the mighty, as they have no poſſible means of blinding a certain Perſonage in regard to the real ſentiments of the people.

Falmouth, May 3. Sailed the E. of Halifax Packet, Boulderſon, for New York.

The abſence of a reſpectable gentleman from town has prevented Mr. Wilkes going to the Houſe of Commons; but we hear To-Morrow ſen'night the 9th of May is appointed for that purpoſe, and notice has already been given to the Freeholders who intend to accompany their Member on that occaſion; and will march in proceſſion from Ratcliffe-croſs to Weſtminſter.

May 3. It is ſaid the minority have declared they will not act with any Adminiſtration, if Lord N——th is to compoſe any part of it.

Laſt night a bett of 50 guineas was laid at the Weſt end of the town, that Lord N——th would reſign before the firſt of July.

We hear that Mr. B—— moved on Tueſday in a Society at Weſtminſter, to have a certain Secretary's circular Letter, and copies of the ſpeeches of the ſeveral Governors of the different provinces in America to their reſpective aſſemblies, on the receipt of it, laid before the meeting and examined into, which was agreed to.

We hear that there are ſeveral letters in town brought by the laſt packet from America, which entirely blame the ſoldiery, and exculpate the inhabitants.

The ——, Capt. Gardner, is arrived at Briſtol from Boſton, who gives an account that no freſh tumults had ariſen between the townſmen and ſoldiery, when he left the place; but that the militia did duty in the town inſtead of the regulars.

The Duke of Glouceſter is appointed Colonel of the firſt regiment of foot guards in the room of Earl Ligonier, deceaſed.

Lord Loudon is appointed Colonel of the third regiment of foot in the room of the D. of Glouceſter.

May 5. The late tumultuous proceedings at Boſton, in New-England, will, we hear, be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

Lord Chatham's motion of yeſterday was to take into conſideration the K——g's anſwer to the City Remonſtrance, as he thought it totally unconſtitutional: There was much virulence on the anti miniſterial ſide, which was not anſwered by the M——y; ſo that the iſſue was, putting the queſtion, which was carried by the uſual majority.

The behavior of Lord Chatham in the preſent ſeſſion has gained him freſh laurels; his native integrity and uprightneſs of conduct, joined to his ſuperior ſkill in politicks, will tranſmit his name with honor to poſterity.

It is ſaid a Great Perſonage has declared his reſolution of ſupporting the preſent A——n.

It is now ſaid both houſes of parliament will be prorogued on Friday the 18th inſtant.

We are informed that Mr. Wilkes poſitively intends to make a formal demand of his ſeat in Parliament on Wedneſday next.

It is ſaid ſome capital Reſignations will take place in a few days, in conſequence of the ſpirited behaviour of a noble Earl, who has declared to all his friends, "That he will not ſtop in his proceedings, till his fellow-ſubjects have been amply redreſſed."

Sir Robert Bernard is choſe Member of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, in the room of Mr. Sandys, now Lord Sandys.

Some accounts by the Betſy, Capt. Gardner, from New-England aſſert, that ſome of the ſoldiers of the 29th regiment had been heard to declare *ten* days before the maſſacre happened, that the ſtreets of Boſton would flow with blood on the 5th of March: That others were heard to ſay, "that many would dine on Sunday that would not ſup on Monday and Tueſday night:" And that ſeveral had warned their particular acquaintance, during the preceeding week, "not to ſtir abroad on the Monday following, as there would be bloody work in the ſtreets on that day."

By accounts from the eaſt, it ſeems that the Ruſſians are preparing for one great attack on the Peloponeſus and Conſtantinople, from every quarter.

By the torrents lately poured from the mountains by the melting of the Snow on Pyrennees, two whole Towns have been overflowed, and more than 1200 houſes carried away. 600 inhabitants were driven to the tops of towers and ſteeples, where they were forced to remain three days without any ſuſtenence.

On Thurſday a Match was ran over the Beacon Courſe at Newmarket, between the famous Horſe Gimcrack and the Marquis of Rockingham's Horſe Pilgrim, for 1000 Guineas, which was won eaſy by the former.

The army, both horſe and foot, from all parts of the kingdom, are drawing faſt round this metropolis; there being at this time near 10,000 men ſurrounding the ſame, ſo diſpoſed in their quarters, that the whole may be brought together into one field, in ſix hours time.

LONDON, May 5.

Letters from Paris tell us, that there are frequent private conferences at Court, whereby it is imagined that ſomething very important is on the tapis. There is much talk of entering into freſh alliances, and it is given out that the peace cannot poſſibly ſubſiſt long, meaſures being privately taking to ſupport a new war. Their troops are ſaid to be in as good a condition as can be deſired, and may be augmented in a very ſhort time: Their naval forces begin to vie with thoſe of Great-Britain; ſo that, if neceſſity ſhould require it, France might, at a ſhort notice, engage afreſh with greater advantage than ſhe began the late war.

The Freeholders of Middleſex, it is ſaid, are to aſſemble in Hyde-Park, to accompany John Wilkes, Eſq; to the Houſe of Commons, ſoon after their next meeting, when he intends to go and demand his ſeat as Knight of the Shire for that county. And ſo great is the ſpirit of the people to carry this grand point, that it is expected a conſiderable majority of the Freeholders will go on this occaſion in proceſſion.

There has been the greateſt Rejoicings all over the Kingdom, on account of Mr. Wilkes's releaſement, than was ever known before on any occaſion.

It is ſaid that 14 men of war from the Ports of Spain, and 20 from thoſe of France, will ſoon ſail to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſians.

The treaty of alliance between the Courts of Berlin and Peterſburgh, is finally concluded: On which 20,000 Pruſſians are on their march into Poland, to reinforce the Ruſſian army in that Kingdom.

The Supporters of the Bill of Rights, we hear, intend to erect a Beacon, in imitation of that at Boſton, on that remarkable hill, called Traitor's Hill, ſituated between Hamſtead and Highgate, and juſt under the houſe of Lord Mansfield.—Tradition ſays on this hill the perſons concerned in the powder-plot aſſembled, to ſee the Parliament-Houſe blown up.

Advices are received from Boſton, that the trials of Capt. Preſton and the Soldiers, are put off till Auguſt next.

The Miniſters expect, That if Capt. Preſton, and the ſoldiers, who committed the late murder at Boſton, are condemned, That the Lieutenant Governor (Hutchinſon) will reſpite them during the King's pleaſure, which may occaſion another Porteus's affair and it is reported, that the miniſterial plan now is to cenſure, ſome ſay to break Colonel Dalrymple, for leaving his poſt without orders; that is, he ſhould not have quitted the town, but have maintained full poſſeſſion of it, at all events.—What the Colonel did was probably the moſt *humane*, as well as the moſt *prudent*. But if this report is true, ſuch cenſure or puniſhment muſt be conſidered as an example to other officers and ſoldiers, to maſſacre the people, without ceaſing, till all reſiſtance and diſpute is finally ended.—*A notable enſign this, of the* vindictive *ſpirit of* CARLTON Houſe!

Another motion we hear, will be made in a few days, "to paſs a cenſure on all thoſe who have uſed every art in their power to obſtruct the ſubjects right of petition to the throne."

The preſent ſituation of the two Kennedys, one of whom has been twice in the cart, is a ſufficient inſtance of the weakneſs of adminiſtration, who on many late occaſions have known neither when to diſpenſe with the laws, nor when to put them in execution.

Laſt Sunday night a great Perſonage was much hiſſed by the mob as he was entering the courtyard of a certain great Lady's houſe in Pall-Mall.

This Day at Noon was publiſhed, price, 2s. ornamented with a Frontiſpiece repreſenting the ſoldiery in the very action. A Short Narrative of the horrid Maſſacre in Boſton, prepetrated in the evening of the 5th day of March, 1770, by ſoldiers of the 29th Regiment, which, with the 14th Regiment, were then quartered there: With ſome Obſervations on the State of Things prior to the Cataſtrophe. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the ſeveral Depoſitions referred to in the preceeding Narrative; and alſo other Depoſitions relative to the Subject of it. This Pamphlet contains near one Hundred Affidavits: It was originally printed by order of the town of Boſton.

With this authenticated Narrative Mr. Bingley received a copper-plate Print, repreſenting the ſoldiers firing on the unarmed townſmen of Boſton, while they were removing their murdered countrymen. This Plate he has had engraved, and prefixed it to the Narrative by way of frontiſpiece.—This publication is ſuppoſed to be the moſt important one ever bro't from America, as it ſets that moſt alarming tranſaction in a clear light, without the leaſt partiality ſhewn to either party.

Deal, May 2. Came down and ſailed, Hall, for Boſton.

(1) To Find Speeches turn to Indexes.
(2) vid pa. 74.
(3) pa. 116
(4) pa. 106.
(5) vid Narrative pa. 659
(6) vid. rise of that Society pa. 478 Vol. 2.

‖ King & Maſſacre, pa. 60 — Egmont † Miniſtry ‡ Hillsborough ∨ Vide Page 149 Vol. 2
* Adminiſtration ∨ vid pa. 535-538-550. Vol. 2. — vid pa. 106. & pa. 133.

Philadelphia, Jun 7. 1770.

At a General Meeting held at the State-house on Tuesday, the subscribers to the non-importation agreement having met by themselves, and duly and deliberately weighed the matter for which they convened, agreed almost unanimously to adopt & abide by the opinion of 21 Gentlemen, chosen at the last General Meeting, which is, "That there should not "at this time, be any alteration made in the agree-"ment so generously entered into by the Merchants "of this city, on the 10th of March 1769."

Intelligence Extraordinary from Westminster Journal.

Yesterday, by order of his Majesty, the commanding officers of the ship Britannia, made a thorough review of the sloop *Bernard*, a small vessel that has been several years employed by the ministry on a cruize against their enemies in North America. This vessel had frequently been *a-ground* in Massachusets Bay, whereby she was bilg'd, HOG'D, and greatly damag'd; she had also received several heavy broad sides from the ship *Otis*, and others in that quarter, and being imprudently rigg'd, with a heavy top-gallant-sail, without any ballast, she must have sunk in a little time, had she not been called home for a refit. But on examination it appeared that her *upper works* were exceeding *weak*, and her *bottom* entirely *rotten*. Wherefore all hands agree that she is entirely unfit for Colony service, and have ordered that she be converted into a HULK, to fill up a small gap in the Temple.

A Brig from Maryland, Capt. Errington, is arrived in London, with a large quantity of returned goods, imported contrary to the non-importation agreement of the Merchants of that province.

Since our last arrived a Brig and Ship from Rhode Island, and a Sloop, belonging to that place, from the Mole, all of whom have left this port, agreeable to the late votes of the inhabitants of this city.

The April Packet Boat for New-York, having sprung a leak, put back to Falmouth, and was to sail again about the 30th of that month.

BOSTON, *June* 18. 1770.

Notwithstanding what a certain *wise* and *important* Gentleman has asserted, ever since Bernard let him in among the little Frigates of his Squadron, pretending, from an intimate Correspondence, that Mr. Trecothick, 'tis true, was in the Opposition, but very moderately so; that he by no means approved of the *non-importation scheme* in the Americans, nor indeed of any of their Measures, that he was as much against the general Conduct of the Colonists, and their Claims of Exemption from Taxes, as he was against the Vehemence of Opposition at Home, and a deal such, *to please the Cabal*;—we find, by the printed Speeches of some Members of the House of Commons, as well as by Letters from People of Character on the other Side the Water, that *that* Gentleman is a warm Advocate for the *American Cause*, and that upon Principles of Reason and Justice he is a firm and steady Friend to the English Constitution, in all its Parts, throughout the British Dominions; and that he appears above-board through his whole, and in his usual manly disinterested Character.

Yesterday Morning arrived Capt. M'Ewen, in a Brig, in 10 Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we learn, that Capt. Marony, in a Snow from this Place, was cast away on the Coast of Lancashire, near the mouth of the River Lone.

Tuesday Afternoon, Eliezer Fletcher of Sutton was found dead on the Road in Grafton. As several of his Ribs were broke, it is supposed, as he was driving a Team down a Hill, as one Ox drop'd the Yoke, the other Ox and Horse took Fright suddenly, and that he was struck down by the Hub and instantly killed. He has left a Widow and 3 Children.

Saturday se'nnight died here Mr. *Timothy Thornton*, Paver, aged 82 Years.

Abbington, June 7. 1770. Last Tuesday died here suddenly, of an apoplectic disorder, the Rev. *Ezekiel Dodge*, Pastor of the Church in this Town. His abilities were good, and he had treasured up a valuable fund of useful learning. His pulpit performances were very acceptable to his people, and his ministerial labors were succeeded among them. His private conversation was entertaining & instructive. He was of a peaceable spirit & exerted himself much for the maintenance of peace among them. As a husband and parent, he was affectionate, tender and beneficent. His Remains were this day very decently interred, his funeral being attended by the neighboring clergy and a large concourse of people. He had just concluded the 20th year of his ministry, and had entered the 48th year of his age. He has left a sorrowful widow and three children.—As it has pleased the sovereign God to take him away in the midst of a useful life, his family and the people of his charge have sustained a very heavy loss: But we trust it is his gain: For they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

"*I weep to see every Thing confused*;
"*Order disorder'd, and the Laws abused*;
"Justice revers'd *and Policy perverted*.
"*And this* sick State *near utterly subverted*."
Low's Almanack for 1770, under *July*.

To the PRINTERS, &c.

DR. *Chauncy*, in his Sermon preached to a numerous and respectable audience at *Boston*, May the 30th, speaking of the *bloody Tragedy* acted in *King-Street*, March 5th, says, "Who the shed-"ders of that blood were, may possibly appear, "upon the *Tryal* of those who are under confine-"ment, as being supposed to be the guilty persons."

From the apparent management of a certain *executive c[illegible]*;——— together with several concurring circumstances, many judicious persons have been induced to conclude——That *no such trial was ever intended*. And if it be further considered, that by the *ordinary course of law*, *no such court* can be held till the End of *August* next ensuing, it is *more than probable*, that those "*supposed guilty persons*" will never, in fact, *be brought to any such trial at all*.

The *innocent blood*, poured out in our streets, that *fatal night*, by the *tools of oppression and arbitrary power*, raised a most *indignant sorrow* in almost every breast.—But *length of time* (which prompts the strongest sensations of *horror* to subside) seems to have nearly worn off the impression!———

The blood of innocent persons, barbarously slain in our streets, at that time, may justly be considered as the blood of *this province in general*, and of *the town of Boston in particular*; that being *the scene* where the *cruel tragedy* was acted. From whence it plainly follows, that it is highly incumbent on all those so nearly concerned, to make a *strict enquiry into the reasons* why justice has been *so long delayed*, with respect to those *capital offenders*. And to this it may be added, that every member of a community, where such murders are committed, *has an undoubted right to make* Inquisition.

But however THE PUBLIC VOICE may continue to be *silent*, yet the blood of those *innocent persons* lately murdered in this capital, *still calls aloud for vengeance*. And doubtless, the storm of *divine indignation* will, sooner or later, *break on the heads of those*, who refuse or neglect to avenge it.——

On Saturday last a melancholy Affair happened on board the Sloop Tryon, Amasa Lewis, Master, bound to the Vineyard; about 2 Leagues without the Light-House, Solomon Weeks, who is part Owner of the Vessel, carelessly and foolishly took up a Musket, in order to scare one Mr. Isaac Butler, who was a Passenger on board, and not knowing it was loaded, by the rolling of the Vessel it went off, and the Wad (there being no Shot in the Gun) entered the upper Part of the Thigh of said Butler; upon which, after useing their utmost Endeavors to stop the bleeding of the Wound, they put back again for this Town, but he expired just after they reached the Long Wharf:—*Another Caution against playing with Guns foolishly!*

Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, are hereby notified to attend at *Harvard College* on Wednesday the 12th of July next. Any that neglect such Attendance may not expect their Degree the next Commencement.

Cambridge, June 10. 1770. S. LOCKE, President.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who desire an Admission into *Harvard College* this Year, That the President and Tutors have determined to attend the Business of Examination on the next Friday and Saturday after the Commencement.

S. LOCKE, President.

Cambridge, June 10. 1770.

All Persons that stand indebted unto Messrs. *COX & BERRY*, late of *Boston*, Merchants, either on Book, Bond or Note of Hand, are hereby desired to call and settle the same with JOHN HEAD, at his Store in *Boston*, near the East End of the Market.——

Where may be had at the lowest Rates for Cash, Powder and Shot, best Jamaica and other brown Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel, Loaf Sugar, Green Coffee, Cocoa, West India and New England Rum by the Quantity. Chocolate by the Box or Dozen, warranted good. Also the very best superfine and common FLOUR, lately imported from *Philadelphia*.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Fellow, about 20 Years of Age, who was born in the Country, and is fond of tending Horses, driving Chaise, and doing of House-Work, and is sold for no Fault.

Enquire of the Printers.

Gilbert Deblois

Intending soon for England.

Notifies his Town and Country Customers, That he has a Variety of English Goods, Powder, Shott, Lead, Steel, Tin'd Plates, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. which he is selling off for ready Money only at the lowest Rates.——All Persons having Accounts open with said DEBLOIS, are desired to settle the same with him, as soon as possible.

The following Articles may be had at a very low Price for Cash,

At *Jonathan* & *John Amory*'s Store in Kingstreet,

Ravens & Russia Duck,	Tin Plates,
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg,	Wool & Cotton Cards,
German Steel,	Shot, and Bar Lead.

Also,—Sperma-Cæti Candles.

On THURSDAY next, 21st Instant,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of Capt. *Alexander Watt*, in Milk-street,

A Variety of genteel House Furniture,

——Among which are,——

A yellow Moreen Bed with 3 Window Curtains, Squabs, Counterpane, and Easy Chair all compleat of the best kind, a blue and white Copper Plate Bed, with three Window Curtains, Squabs, &c. compleat, Mahogany Four-post Bed Steads very neat, Mahogany Dining Tables, Tea Table & Card Tables, Tea Chest and Cannisters of Mahogany, Mahogany and Walnut Frame Leather Bottom Chairs, Sconts & Pier Looking Glasses, Chest of Draws, a most curious Mahogany Dressing Table, which for Workmanship must equal any in this Country, a Field Bed & Curtains, Feather Beds and Beddings, Glass & China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. a Quantity of excellent Madeira Wine in Quarter Cask and Bottles, a Case of Silver handled Knives and Forks, a Sett of genteel Cut Glass Salts, Carpets, &c.

All which may be viewed the Day before the Sale.

Also, a genteel new Chaise and Harness.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-street,

A Variety of GOODS,

——Among which are——

Irish Linnens, 3-4th and 7-8th Checks, fine Manchester Cotton Velvets, very fine India Taffaties of various Colours, Mens cotton Hose, fine black Breeches Patterns, scarlet and crimson Waistcoat ditto, buff and straw colour'd Sattins, Ribbons, Fans, Gloves, &c &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On FRIDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King street,

Two Pipes, one half Pipe, and one Quarter Cask Sterling Madeira Wine.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

By particular Desire.

On WEDNESDAY Evening,

Being the 20th Instant,

Will be perform'd at CONCERT-HALL,

A VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT,

Of three Acts.

The Songs (which are numerous) are taken from a new, celebrated OPERA, call'd,

LIONEL and CLARISSA.

Tickets to be had at the British Coffee House, and at the Door, at Half a Dollar each.

To begin at Half after Seven o'Clock.

N.B. If it should be a wet Evening, 'twill be put off to the first fair Evening.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-HALL-Lottery Letter U. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Custom-House, Boston, *June* 16. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Boyd & Doane from New-London; Harris from New-York; Goodspeed & Howe from New-Haven; Kellam from Rhode-Island; Hood from Bristol; Nicholson from Cape Nichola; Rogers from Surinam and Turks-Island; Patten from Barbados; Davis from Falmouth; Babson from Newfoundland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Arnold & Chambers for West-Indies; Dorrington for Barbados; Ruggles & Smith for Newfoundland; Harrison for Glasgow; Higgins for New-London; Freeman for North Carolina; Steward for Virginia; Symmes for London; Burroughs for New-Haven.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

// A Hum on Gov. Barnard! in Superiour Court & To find the Agreement turn to Index Vol. 12. & page 136 & pa. 60.